

## TWO NEW EAST AFRICAN PRIMATES

By N. HOLLISTER

All of the East African monkeys and lemurs in the collection of the United States National Museum have now been critically examined, and two forms have been found which require description. One of these was collected by the Smithsonian African Expedition in 1909, and one by the Paul J. Rainey Expedition in 1911.

### **GALAGO SOTIKÆ** sp. nov.

*Type* from Telek River, Sotik, British East Africa. No. 184205, U. S. Nat. Mus. Male, adult, skin and skull. (Basal suture closed.) Collected May 22, 1911, by Edmund Heller (Paul J. Rainey African Expedition); Orig. No. 1830.

Allied to *Galago braccatus* Elliot and *Galago albipes* Dollman, but larger, with longer tail, larger hind foot, and larger ears. Darker than *braccatus* and without the brightly colored limbs of that species. General coloration much as in *albipes*, but legs and feet less buffy cinnamon and toes less whitish, not sharply marked from color of feet.

*Color of type specimen*.—General color of upperparts mouse gray, washed with buffy; underfur deep mouse gray. Nose light gray; eye rings and ears blackish. Arms and hands buffy gray, much like color of back and sides; legs slightly lighter than back, with suffusion of buffy yellowish along inner side and extending over top of feet; toes paler gray, with less intermixture of buff. Underparts gray, heavily washed with pale yellowish buff. Tail brownish gray, more brownish over terminal half, and slightly lighter below.

*Skull and teeth*.—Skull averaging larger than in *Galago braccatus*, with considerably larger auditory-mastoid bullæ. Upper tooth row slightly longer but last molar relatively smaller.

*Measurements of type specimen*.—Head and body, 200 mm.; tail vertebrae, 295; hind foot, 76; ear, 46. Skull: Greatest length, 49.4; condylobasal length, 43.6; greatest breadth, 32.9; zygomatic breadth, 32.8; mastoid breadth, 26.3; interorbital breadth, 5.4; length of mandible, 28.2; upper tooth row, canine to  $m^3$  inclusive, 16.8.

Three specimens from the type locality.

**LASIOPYGA PYGERYTHRA CONTIGUA** subsp. nov.

*Type* from Changamwe, six miles inland from Mombasa, British East Africa. No. 163327, U. S. Nat. Mus. Male, adult, skin and skull. (Basal suture closed but not obliterated.) Collected November 30, 1909, by Edgar A. Mearns (Smithsonian African Expedition); Orig. No. 7321.

Nearest to *Lasiopyga pygerythra tumbili* Heller, but larger, with larger skull and actually smaller teeth. Tail more grayish, less yellow, than in *tumbili*, the longitudinal stripe above much less well-marked, and the underside of tail gray, not tawny yellow.

*Color of type specimen*.—Face, lips, and chin black; brow band and cheeks buff, more or less mixed with gray; head, neck, and upperparts of body yellowish buff, somewhat mixed with gray; rump and hips more grayish, less buffy; underparts buffy. Arms and legs outside speckled gray and buff, the inner sides clear buff; hands and feet blackish, the fingers and toes clear black. Tail above speckled gray and buff, beneath gray, the median line above not sharply marked as in related forms; a bright chestnut bay spot beneath at base, and the tip black.

*Skull and teeth*.—Skull larger than that of *Lasiopyga pygerythra tumbili*; palate longer, extending backward considerably beyond plane of last molars; mandible much longer and heavier. Teeth actually smaller than in *tumbili*.

*Measurement of type specimen*.—Head and body, 570; tail, 720; hind foot, 150. Skull (with measurements of type of *L. p. tumbili* in parentheses): Greatest length, 110 (104); condylobasal length, 88.5 (81.2); zygomatic breadth, 72.6 (70.0); postorbital constriction, 46.8 (43.9); mastoid breadth, 59.8 (60.0); breadth of braincase, 57.6 (53.2); palatal length, 44.2 (41.2); length of mandible, 77.0 (70.3); upper molar-premolar row, 24.8 (26.4); middle molar, 6.0×6.0 (6.8×6.8); lower molar-premolar row, 33.0 (32.5).

Three specimens from the type locality.

Compared with a series of eight examples of typical *tumbili* from the Taita Hills, these three specimens from the coast region near Mombasa are easily distinguished by the less sharply bicolored tails; gray, not yellowish, underside of tail; and the distinctly larger skull with smaller teeth.